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AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please cancel Claims 1-50 without prejudice and insert therefore new Claims 51-60. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-50 (canceled)

51. (New) A method for reducing the number of awakenings during sleep in a mammalian patient in need thereof that comprises administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a T-type calcium channel antagonist,

wherein the T-type calcium channel antagonist possesses a selectivity for the T-type calcium channel relative to the L-type calcium channel of at least 100 fold as measured by the ratio of IC_{50} for the T-type calcium channel to the IC_{50} for the L-type calcium channel as evaluated by the voltage-clamp assay,

wherein the T-type calcium channel antagonist possesses a selectivity for the $\alpha 1I$ subtype T-type calcium channel relative to the $\alpha 1G$ subtype T-type calcium channel of at least 10 fold as measured by the ratio of IC_{50} for the $\alpha 1I$ subtype T-type calcium channel to the IC_{50} for the $\alpha 1G$ subtype T-type calcium channel as evaluated by the voltage-clamp assay,

wherein the T-type calcium channel antagonist possesses a selectivity for the $\alpha 1I$ subtype T-type calcium channel relative to the $\alpha 1H$ subtype T-type calcium channel of at least 10 fold as measured by the ratio of IC_{50} for the $\alpha 1I$ subtype T-type calcium channel to the IC_{50} for the $\alpha 1H$ subtype T-type calcium channel as evaluated by the voltage-clamp assay, and

wherein the T-type calcium channel antagonist possesses an IC_{50} for binding to the T-type calcium channel of 500 nM or less as evaluated by the T-type calcium channel antagonist voltage-clamp assay.

52. (New) The method of Claim 51 wherein the T-type calcium channel antagonist possesses a selectivity for the T-type calcium channel relative to the L-type calcium channel of at least 200 fold as measured by the ratio of IC_{50} for the T-type calcium channel to the IC_{50} for the L-type calcium channel as evaluated by the voltage-clamp assay.

53. (New) The method of Claim 52 wherein the T-type calcium channel antagonist possesses a selectivity for the T-type calcium channel relative to the L-type calcium channel of at least 500 fold as measured by the ratio of IC_{50} for the T-type calcium channel to the IC_{50} for the L-type calcium channel as evaluated by the voltage-clamp assay.

54. (New) The method of Claim 51 wherein the T-type calcium channel antagonist possesses an IC_{50} for binding to the T-type calcium channel of 100 nM or less as evaluated by the T-type calcium channel antagonist voltage-clamp assay.

55. (New) The method of Claim 54 wherein the T-type calcium channel antagonist possesses an IC_{50} for binding to the T-type calcium channel of 50 nM or less as evaluated by the T-type calcium channel antagonist voltage-clamp assay.

56. (New) The method of Claim 55 wherein the T-type calcium channel antagonist possesses an IC_{50} for binding to the T-type calcium channel of 1 nM or less as evaluated by the T-type calcium channel antagonist voltage-clamp assay.

57. (New) The method of Claim 51 wherein the T-type calcium channel antagonist is a CNS-penetrant T-type calcium channel antagonist.

58. (New) The method of Claim 51 wherein the T-type calcium channel antagonist is an orally active T-type calcium channel antagonist.

59. (New) The method of Claim 58 wherein the T-type calcium channel antagonist is orally administered.

60. (New) The method of Claim 51 wherein the patient is a human.